Member's Representation.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಕ್ (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ).— ಒಂದು ಸಮಾಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ತಿರುಪತಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರನ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷಕರ. ಮುಂದೆ ಸಹ ತಮಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ನವೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಉದಯವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗಿರುವ ದಕ್ಷರಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆಳದರ್ಜೆ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾರ್ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಭೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಒಂದಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಂತೋಷಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಇಡೀ ಜನತೆ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಬೋನಸ್ ಆಗಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡು ಆದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷರಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿವರ್ಯರು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭರವಸೆನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ತಾವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Report of the Estimates Committee (Presentation)

Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Chairman).— Sir I beg to present the fourth Report of the Estimates Committee.

FINANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

Motion to consider (continued).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Discussion on the Report of the Finance Committee will continue.

***Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM** (Jagalur).—Sir, this may be my penultimate speech and that is why I want to take advantage of this occasion to offer a few remarks on the Report of the Finance Committee. Moreover, before we merge into the new State it is better that we study our financial position and know where exactly we stand financially so that when the bigger State is formed, all these remarks and observations, including the observations made in the Report of the Committee, will be a guiding factor in undoing many wrongs which we might have been committed.

Sir, I heard with rapt attention the statement of the Finance Minister. Of course, he has been the Finance Minister only during the last two months and I must say that individually as a Finance Minister, he may not be responsible for our present financial position. But, collectively, he should share the responsibility because he was a member of the Cabinet.

Sri N. HUCHMASTHIGOWDA (Huliyurdurga).—All of us are responsible.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Not we. I know you are very much responsible. Sir, the Finance Minister gave a resume of the Report of the Finance Enquiry Committee. I was anxious to know the reaction of the Government on the Report, whether they have taken any action in the various recommendations made therein. Sir, the Report would not have seen the light of the day if Opposition had not insisted on taking up the discussion on the report.

Sir, I am one who feels that the appointment of this Committee came very late. Perhaps members may remember that I and the Opposition urged for the appointment of a Committee in the year 1948. When we stated that the financial position is going to deteriorate, Government did not pay heed. The Government once stated that they would appoint an expert to go into the finances and appointed Sri B. S. Raghavendra Rao, who submitted a very good report. But, hardly any action was taken on his recommendations. So much so, his report today occupies a prominent place in the Secretariat library. When asked as to what action the Government had taken, the Finance Minister replied that the Estimates Committee is there and it will send up its rcommendations and they will take suitable action. The Estimates Committee sent up two or three reports and no action is taken and those reports have been hardly taken up for discussion in the Assembly. The idea of

appointing a Committee came after it was vigorously sponsored by the members on this side and also by Sri K. Pattabhiraman. In the year 1948 the Government appointed a Committee when the damage done was so acute that it was irreparable. The situation has become so desperate that I can very well realise that the work of the Committee was very difficult and I must say they were in a desperate situation. That is why you find some of their recommendations are desperate. I must admit that the Committee have done good work. Their weighing up the financial position is very good and they have presented a true and clear picture of the finances of the State from 1947-1948 up to date. I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the members of the Committee and the Chairman who have taken immense trouble.

It may be remembered that in my speech in the year 1953-54 I characterised and divided the financial history of Mysore into three periods. I stated that the period up to 1946-47 was one of peace and prosperity; the period from 1946-47 to 1950-51, as financial extravagance; and the period from 1952 to 1956, as period of financial extravagance and indiscriminate taxation. I am glad that the Committee has also divided the period into three parts and my classification has been amply borne out. For example, I will read out what the financial position was in the year 1946-47.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That is at a time when you did not know how to spend money!

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is on account of such false notion that the present Government has got into such a muddle.

"The situation at the close of the year 1946-47, in other words, the financial heritage to which the popular Ministry succeeded a few months later, may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) a revenue budget which, when the accounts closed, showed a surplus of over one crore of rupees;

(*b*) assets exceeding liabilities by nearly Rs. 1,600 lakhs;

(*c*) a programme of Post-war Development schemes prepared by the Policy Committees of the Economic Conference and scrutinised by the Finance and Co-ordination Committee and in part provided for already in Budget of 1946-47; and

(*d*) substantial liquid resources, further strengthened by a fresh public loan of over 5 crores issued during the year and sufficient for financing the capital programme for some years to come."

Then again for the period 1947 to 1950, the Committee has pointed out:

"The reduction in cash and investments was about Rs. 1,500 lakhs.....The situation was not unforeseen. In June 1949, the Finance Minister said in his Budget Speech in the Representative Assembly, 'We had hitherto the advantage of meeting a portion of Revenue expenditure from specific functional funds. The details of these have been explained in the memorandum. It may be seen that some of these like the Irrigation Development Fund are getting depleted. In view of the heavy capital programme the securities earmarked for funds will be absorbed by capital in the absence of borrowing. It will be a problem for the future to keep up the balancing of Budget with the depletion of funds on one hand and ever increasing expenditure chargeable to Revenue and Capital."

This was the position in 1946-50. In 1950-56 the situation became worse and the Committee have pointed out that the deficiency comes to about 11 crores and the debt position has increased enormously and it comes to Rs. 7 crores. We are now in this position. That is why I stated that the damage done to the finances of the State is considerable and irreparable and I do not think any Committee or any Government can rectify it at this stage.

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Now, Sir, they have also given a picture of the finances that would appear at the end of the year 1960-61. The total deficit will be 12 crores. The debt position will be nearly 73 crores and by way of interest alone we will have to pay Rs. 7 crores out of the normal revenue. So, I do not know what the situation will be at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. As it is, we depend mainly on the Central Government for their grants and doles and if this state of affairs continue I think the Mysore State will be in a chaotic condition.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Chief Minister).—What a dismal picture he is presenting!

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not presenting it. The Committee itself has pointed out clearly that at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the total deficit will come to 12 crores; the total debt position will come to nearly 80 crores and for the debt service, we need 7½ crores which amount has to be spent from normal revenue. How are we going to clear our debts? Supposing the Centre stops its grants and loans, what will be the position of the State? But anyhow I am not blaming anybody. We must face facts; we must face realities. Since we are going to merge into the New State,—I think the New Government may contain some of the present Members of the Cabinet and some new Members may also come in—the situation will have to be considered in greater detail. Sir, I ask the Finance Minister, if he has got the picture of the financial position of the areas that are coming into Mysore and whether they have taken that into account. Sir, I feel the Government is not armed with facts and figures. So, when this new Government comes in, the entire financial position has to be reviewed. I do not know what the financial position of the merging States is. But anyhow, according to the Seshadri Committee Report, the Bombay Karnataka had a deficit of one crore, whereas the Hyderabad area had a surplus of one crore. So, I think the time has come now to review the entire situation; when the new Government comes into being, the first thing they have to tackle would be how best to stabilise our finances so that the New Mysore State is placed on a sound financial footing.

Sir, I know this Report will not be of much use hereafter beyond being a book of reference. The Chairman of the Committee once made a reference to the Government whether it was necessary to continue their work in view of the fact that Mysore is going to become bigger and there will have to be an over-all picture. But the Government asked them to continue their work and the Finance Minister yesterday explained that they wanted the Committee's recommendations in order to send up recommendations to the Finance Enquiry Commission. Beyond this, it will be kept in the library. It does not matter. When the new set-up comes here, a fresh committee should be appointed at once because this is a most important work that the New Government has to tackle. Many problems will arise and they will have to be solved. For an efficient administration, it is very necessary to know where they stand financially because everything is in confusion. Therefore, the first concern of the new Mysore Government is to appoint an expert Committee to go into the entire financial situation and ascertain what are our revenues and what are our commitments and have a clear picture before us.

Sir, the Committee have recommended taxation measures. They have recommended a surcharge on land revenue, increase of betterment levy and irrigation taxes, sales-tax and they have recommended that agricultural income-tax should be levied on all crops, whether they are commercial crops or food crops. I know Sir, that normally they would not have made such recommendations. As I have stated, the Committee was also in a desperate mood. The most desperate gentleman in that Committee was my Hon'ble friend Sri K. Pattabhi Raman. Otherwise, he would not have been a party to this, because I know his mind.

Whatever it may be, Sir, let the new committee examine the entire situation and find out where economy has to be effected, where retrenchment has to be effected and let them make suitable recommendations. Till then, let not the Government take advantage of the recommendations and pounce upon us with new and fresh measures of taxation.

Sir, our main object in requesting for the constitution of a committee was to curtail and cut down expenditure. In fact Sir, I have said that we have no objection to agree to fresh taxation. But we were anxious that the expenditure should be curtailed as far as possible in various Departments and then if it is inevitable, we will agree to that. They have recommended measures that have to be taken up in order to effect economy. Though it is not complete, most of their recommendations have to be given effect to Their recommendations are not specific. I wish the Committee had gone into each Department, had gone into each branch and found out how far it is possible to effect retrenchment in each Department. They have not done it. If a committee has to be appointed in future, they must be able to go department by department, find out if there are superfluous hands. The expenditure has gone up on establishment from 4½ crores to 9 crores. It may be that there are superfluous hands. It may be they are doing their work properly. It is a matter which should be scrutinised entirely department by department find out how many people can be retrenched, in what way retrenchment could be effected. This was what was done by Sri. K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyar Committee which was appointed in 1930 to go into various Departments. They gave specific recommendations to the Government as to how retrenchment could be effected. But here it is a general recommendation which will not be of much help. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to two recommendations. They have said that the tours of the Ministers must be regulated and must be curtailed. This is what they have stated. The programme of tour should be prepared in advance for every quarter and should provide for a visit at regular intervals to every important centre of activity.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—There are more important recommendations than that.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—This is also important, because the Ministers can set an example for others to follow. This is what is said :

> "A complaint is often heard that officers are unable to adjust their tour programme because they are expected to accompany the Ministers when they tour in their jurisdiction. Apart from this, it is desirable that the Ministers should plan their tour in a systematic manner. Journeys under taken by them should serve some worthwhile public purpose."

9-30 A.M.

I entirely agree with this recommendation. Sir, before, we had an occasion to refer to this. I have absolutely no objection for the Ministers to travel. But. they should travel to do something good. On the other hand, Ministers travel everyday hundreds and thousands of miles with no purpose at all. They go there to lay the foundation stone of a hotel or a temple. I do not know what action Government have taken on this. I expected that Government would plan their tours and take some action. The Ministers themselves have not taken any action on the recommendations.

Next, Sir, our debt position. It has been pointed out in the report that the total indebtedness of the State should not exceed 10 per cent of the total revenue at any time. That is the principle and the financial cannon that has to be observed. Now alone we have been paying nearly 2½ crores.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Second Five-Year Plan the total indebtedness will rise so enormously that the State has to incur every year 7½ crores while our average income is

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between 18 to 20 crores. I do not know what our financial position would be. In course of time, I think, we will have to allot all our revenue towards Sinking Fund. With this I close my remarks.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—To-day the House will have to rise at 10-30. Felicitation speeches must also be made. Therefore, I request that the debate on the Report be concluded at 10 A.M.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—No Sir. We have got to speak on the Report. It is not possible to close the debate at 10.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Chennagiri).—It is now 9-30. If we have to close the debate at 10-30, why should we have the farce of the debate at all?

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—Sir, I rise to place my views on the recommendations of the Finance Enquiry Committee constitued by the Government of Mysore. The Committee consisted of eminent administrators and politicians. As has already been expressed, we have very little time to deal with the Report that the Committee have submitted. Sir, they have drawn very good conclusions.

At the outset, I would like to deal with the analysis about the financial position up to 1955-56. The Committee have stated that the Congress Government were handed over a Government which had a balanced revenue budget, and that in the period of ten years of the Congress rule, the State is having a deficit revenue budget.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—What about the works done?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, for the ears of Sri Bheemappa Naik I will repeat. The Committee say that the Congress Government was in possession of a Government in 1947 where the Government had a balanced revenue budget and in a period of ten years' Congress rule, the Congress Governmsnt are presenting a deficit revenue budget. That is all what I say.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Why?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That is a different matter; I will come to it. Sir, in the period of ten years of Congress rule, the Government Party that used to say that they would abolish land revenue and all kinds of taxes, have presented to the people 13 items of taxation measures which yield an amount of 3½ crores per annum. That is the yield from 13 new taxation measures levied by the Congress regime between 1946-47 to 1956 57 and yet they are having a revenue deficit budget.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK—Because of the facilities this are given.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That is a different thing; this is what the Committee say. According to financial theory there was a time and even now it is held so that in respect of revenue budget, they must balance. Even the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission have declared in unequivocal terms that revenue budgets of any State should balance. There are two aspects—the revenue budget and the capital budget. Capital budget is always framed to finance projects. Financing is by borrowed funds, by loans and other things. I do not touch that aspect at the present stage. I know progressive Governments embark on projects. Projects mean finance. Government will borrow; there is nothing wrong. They come under capital works. The previous Government also did it. What I am saying is, what is the financial position according to this Report? The position is that no Government can survive with a revenue deficit. With that object Governments levy taxes. My contention is, the taxations that are being levied in Mysore State are as many as 13 yielding a revenue of 3½ crores. They have not only levied these but they are not able to have a balanced revenue budget. This calls for a serious examination. The Committee estimates that, at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. although it is purely hypothetical—there will be deficit of ten crores in the revenue budget. We may say that the calculations are purely hypothetical. But, yet the fact is there. The basis

for such statement is this. They have observed that in all these ten years of Congress rule the expenditure has gone on increasing at the rate of one crore per annum while the revenue receipts under taxation is of the order of about 60 lakhs per annum. With that background if the Government allow this expenditure to go on increasing at the rate of one crore every year, while the taxable revenue is dwindling and is only 60 lakhs and there is a balance of 40 lakhs to cover that position is not happy. It is only with this object that I have been pressing the point. This could be remedied by two ways, one by additional taxation and another by economy. We have to take a very serious view of these things. As has already been explained in the Report, financing of the Second Five-Year Plan can only be done by borrowings and not by revenue surpluses. The question of giving revenue surplusses will be no longer there in 1956-61. The Committee assumes that our borrowings in the period 1956-61 would be in the order of 100 crores. One thing I would like to say about the general principles in respect of taxation to which the Committee have also made a reference. They state that as it stands today the tax revenue of the country is somewhere about 7 to 8 per cent of the national income. The taxation is more progressive in urban than in rural parts. Therefore, the possibility of taxing the rural income is greater. These were the principles set down by the John Mathai Committee and the Madhava Rau Committee also state as to why these principles could not be applied to the State of Mysore. But, I have something to say.

There is still scope for urban taxation. I do not see eye to eye with the proposals made by the Finance Enquiry Committee. Standardisation of land revenue coupled with food prices is impracticable. It is not suitable for a backward country like Mysore. Secondly the Committee want certain relaxation and concession in sales tax. I do not think it is fair. Essential articles have been exempted from levy of sales tax and there is no need to give further concessions. As regards extension of incometax on agriculture, I can never agree ot it. We take the risk of growing food cro ps andin the face of posible damage the failure of rains, etc., andsupply to the consumers. Why should we be subjected to income tax. Therefore, most of the taxes recommended may not be quite healthy. Further, even the recommendations do not go to the extent of covering the anticipated revenue deficit.

I have very little time to debate and therefore I would like to close my speech.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Sir, there seems to be a fear in this House that this Report prepared on the basis of figures furnished by the Government for the present State of Mysore is to no use for us after the 1st November. This is an important Report. How best we can make use of this Report and how best the future set-up can make use of this report, the House is anxious to hear one of the members of this House who was also a member of the Committee that prepared this report. If he can comply with our request, the House will have great pleasure in hearing him.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Sir, I did not intend to participate in the debate because, my anxiety was that I should follow the debate and hear the various observations made on this Report for my own edification. Nevertheless, since a suggestion has been made by my very esteemed friend that I should speak I therefore venture ts say a few words on this occasion.

First and foremost, I have the greatest regard for the opinions expressed on the floor of this House and it has been a matter of sincere pleasure that the Committee's work has been amply appreciated and compliments paid ; and such criticisms as have been made are very helpful and very pertinent. On this occasion I must also express my personal pleasusre that I was associated with that Committee which I consider a great honour. Let me on this occasion desire it to be placed on record that the entire House acknowledged with a sense of grateful pleasure the work and labours of *Pradhana Siromani* N. Madhava Rau

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who presided over this Committee and brought about a report which is very important and valuable as can be seen from the several observations made in the course of the debate.

I should have ordinarily considered it my duty to expatiate and probe further into this matter. But as there is no time and as there is a feeling that the debate must close at 10 A.M., I will only make one observation and request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider this suggestion for what it is worth.

No doubt factually on the 1st of November, some of the data upon which this Report has proceeded may become a bit out of tune. There is no doubt about it. But the broad generalisations and the broad indications upon which this Report is based, I perfectly hope that it will be conceded that they will stand scrutiny. This is the suggestion that I am to make to the Finance Minister. After the 1st of November certain other issues will arise. One or two broad aspects should engage our immediate attention. Take for instance the Second Five-Year Plan. Now we have the Second Five-Year Plan relating to five States. We are going to coalesce on 1st November with these different plans relating to the areas which merge into Mysore. Therefore the first task that will be before this new Government from the 1st November is to have an integrated Five-Year Plan for the new State of Mysore which will come into existence. That necessarily requires a lot of study and a good deal of scrutiny. In that light and with that background this Report even factually will have a bearing and will be of great interest. Therefore I am making a suggestion to the Government if it commends itself to them: immediately after the 1st November, the first task before the new Government would be to set up an Expert Committee which will have to consider the various problems confronting them in connection with integrating all the sectional five plans relating to several areas and making an integrated Five-Year Plan for the entire new State and to consider the administrative and financial considerations. We will have to know thereafter and particularly in the month of November after the New State has come into existence, as to how we stand equipped administratively, and financially for the integrated Five-Year Plan.

The second question that will have to be considered is this: it is always good in the new set up to understand the financial position of the entire new State. There take for instance the new taxation measures that we may have to consider. We have to consider that in the light of the factual, objective statement *re* the taxable position made in the Report. Therefore an expert committee will have to consider these things. This has also another bearing. The Santhanam Commission is already at its task. In fact, I was glad to learn from the statement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance—I am referring to the statement that was supplied to us last night,—that it has already attracted his attention and the attention of the Government is also rivetted on the question of the Santhanam Commission. We will have to make sure within a period of one month, possibly not later than December, of all the new demands from the integrated picture of the New Second Five-Year Plan, and with reference to the financial structure that has been developed in the course of this Report, to assess our ability we may have to ask for a special case to be made out for our New State. I feel personally, specially, having had some occasion of looking into the several figures that had come up for scrutiny during my work as a Member of this Committee, I have this feeling Sir, that if the thesis is followed and if the expert committee gets about its business it should not be difficult to make out a special case. Apart from the loan assistance and various other grants, we can make out a strong case for a lumpsum grant from the Centre for the New State of Mysore for some years to come. That is one important task for the New State.

This Report will greatly help us. The resources of the new State are known and could be studied fully. I

have a feeling, Sir, that in a few years almost in about five or six years, we will have turned the corner and begin to see not only a period of plenty and prosperity but a period of surpluses. It should not be difficult to make out a case, if this expert committee goes about its business earnestly from the 1st November. not only for committed assistance and for that which it is usually doled out, but for more than that, a lumpsum outright grant. I feel that unless we get the usual Central Assistance, and grant of one crore or possibly two crores ear-marked for a certain period, in addition, it will be very difficult to maintain and discharge a responsibility that will entail upon us in the new set up.

There are other questions relating to the salary structure that will have to be considered ; and the like. The pay scales of N.G.Os. will have to be upgraded. There are large developmental works, and certain of them, works which will have to be taken up on priority basis. By and large, it is possible to consider some of them as appertaining to an All-India Development Scheme. Making out a special case for all these issues, it should be very easy for that Expert Committee to prepare our claim and that Expert Committee could strengthen the case of the New Government for Central assistance and for a crore or two to be ear-marked for the State. I do hope that this suggestion will commend itself to the Government. I feel that this Report will certainly be helpful to the Expert Committee in this supreme task.

On behalf of the Committee, I must tender my grateful thanks for the appreciation and for the very good sentiments and for the kind way in which the Report has been generally received.

10 A. M.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅವ ಕಾಶ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೆನಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಕೈ ನಡುಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು, ಈಗ ಹೇಗಿದೆ, ಮುಂದೆ 1961ನೆಯ ಇಸ ವಿಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೇಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗ ಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಫಂಡ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಫಂಡ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಕೂಡ ಇದ್ದವು, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆರೆ ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆಷ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬ ಹುದು. ಈಗ 9 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1,300 ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿರಬ ಹುದು. ಈಗ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವ ಕೆರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು ತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಆರು ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿ ದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಬಂಡವಾಳವೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ? ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರುವುದು ? ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿತ್ತು. ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾಯರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ರಿಟ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನೂರಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಾಲ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾ ಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹಾಕುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಭಯವಾಗು ತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಈಗ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಎಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಗಾಲವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ರೈತನಾದರೂ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಮಾಡು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ? ಇದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಕೆರೆ ಕೂಡ ಆಗುವು ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವನ 500-600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ-ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇ ಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ? ಮುಂದೆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ? ಆದಾಯದ ಬಾಬುಗ ಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬಾಬುಗೂ ಹಣಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕ್ರಿಂಗ್ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿ ದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಈ ದಿವನ ಎಕ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಬ್ಲಾಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗು ತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬು ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೂ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡಾಣೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ವಾಲಂಟೀರ್ಸ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿಗಾದರೂ ಹೋದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರಿರಬೇಕು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ವರದಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಹಾಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಜರಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆ ಸ್‌ನವರು ಹೋದಾಗಲೂ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಎಂಟು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿಯಿಂದ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನುಂಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್‌ನಿಂದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ)

ನುಮಾರು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಈಗ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವ ಬಾಬುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದುವು, ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಇಕ್ವಿಷೂರೆನ್ಸ್ ನಮ್ಮದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕಿತ್ತು ಕೊಂಡರು. ಈಗಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುವ ಕಂದಾಯ; ನಾವು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಬರೀ ನಂಬಳಸಾರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ನಾರ್ಮಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡಿಚರಿಗೇ ಸಾಲದು. ಮುಂದೆ ಎರಡುಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯೇನಿದೆ ? ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕಾಯಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ 3½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 6 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಖೋತಾ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಾರ್ಮಲ್ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಇದೆ. 9 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್. ಜಿ. ಓ. ಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಹಣ—ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು ? ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ದೇಶದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಜೆಟ್ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬೀಗ ಹಾಕುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿದೆಯೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮುಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದೊಡನೆ ವಿಲೀನವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಸಾಲ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆದಾಯ ವುಳ್ಳವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆಯೋ ಒಂದೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಒಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ, ಇನ್ನಾವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the debate will close. Is there anything to reply?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I can only say that so far as the points raised are concerned, it should not be taken that I have agreed to all of them. For want of time, I am unable to reply to every point raised by Hon'ble Members.

Concluding Remarks.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA. (Chief Minister).—Sir, this is the last day of the last session of this august House. This is the last Legislative Assembly of the present Mysore State. On this occasion I wish to say a few words and it is worthwhile to trace the history of the legislative bodies in this State.

The first legislative body—not exactly a legislative body, it was first a Representative Assembly in 1891—was constituted by means of an executive order. Thereafter in 1907 the first Legislative Council was constituted. In 1923 the Representative Assembly was constituted on statutory basis. The Representative Assembly consisted of 311 persons. It functioned till 1949. As members are aware, in 1947, the Constituent Assembly was constituted and thereafter it was converted into the Legislative Assembly in 1949 and both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council were dissolved. In 1952, this august body was constituted under the Constitution. I had the privilege of being a member of the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council, Constituent Assembly and of this august Body. When the so-called native States had no idea of democratic institutions, this State had the privilege of having these bodies. Under the able rule of successive Maharajas and the administrators, this State prospered on account of the sacrifice and co-operation of people on the one side and the Government Servants on the other side. On account of able administration of successive administrators, this State gained the reputation of being a model State. I can with a certain amount of pride claim that this State is far in advance of other States in regard to developmental activities.

Sir, I do not wish to say much on this occasion. The people of the State in general are good, very generous and law-abiding. With great satisfaction I must submit on this occasion that at no time I had any kind of quarrel. Most of my colleagues are in office for the last 4½ years. The